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ALBANIAN PRESSE CONDEMNS SUPERPOWERS' DISARMA- PROPOSALS

AU111405Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 7 Jul 78 p 4 AU

[Kushtrim Pocomasi article: "Bluffs Intended to Mask Rearmament"]

[Text] The proceedings of the 10th special UN General Assembly session devoted to "disarmament" were concluded a few days ago. As expected, this session, which had been hailed by the bourgeois and revisionist press as one of the "biggest," failed to reduce the real danger threatening the peoples of the world as a result of the arms race and the aggressive and hegemonistic activity of the superpowers and other imperialist powers. The session began clamorously but ended with no concrete results whatsoever.

The U.S. imperialists proposed that another special session be held in 2 years to "review the progress" made by then. What the authors mean by "progress", however, means in fact the further perfecting of their weapons. Vice-President Mondale, the representative of U.S. imperialism, at the same time proposed the creation of a reserve UN force." It is not difficult to imagine what role would be allotted to such a force. Suffice it to mention the role of the UN forces in the Middle East, which, in the final analysis, help the superpowers to achieve more easily their hegemonistic and aggressive aims in that area. On the other hand, the Soviet social imperialists hastened to take out of the drawer their well known proposals to convene a world disarmament conference, as if the problem of the matter lies in the fact that there is no place to discuss such problems.

The word "disarmament" in the mouths of the two imperialist superpowers is merely an empty and deceitful slogan, while the United Nations is a forum where much is being said and little done. It can be no other way since it is well known that whether it is a problem of "disarmament" or any other major issue, matters are in fact decided on in "tete-a-tete" discussions between the leaders of the superpowers' delegations, whereas the United Nations merely serves to give a green light to the conspiracies and machinations hatched by the superpowers behind the scene. Thus, immediately following his speech from the UN General Assembly rostrum--which in addition to the demagoguery about "disarmament" also contained some "criticism" directed at the United States--Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko hastened to Washington to meet his U.S. counterpart, Vance. As reported by the press, the main issue they discussed was SALT, the intention being to "move" these talks from the frozen position in which they have been bogged down for some time.

No other issue has been discussed more widely at the United Nations than disarmament. The problem of disarmament is in fact even older than the United Nations itself. What is in fact happening? The "decade of disarmament" is characterized in fact by the rearming of the imperialist superpowers and other imperialist powers on a scale never before witnessed, while disarmament remains only on paper. "The campaign waged by the superpowers concerning disarmament," Comrade Enver Hoxha has stated, "all their endless plans and projects, all the conferences and talks that have been taking place for years--all these are bluffs and mendacities intended to conceal rearmament. Their intention is to force other peoples and states to reconcile themselves with and permit the legalization of the nuclear monopoly, as well as the monopoly of modern weapons of the United States and the Soviet Union, so that these two countries should be recognized as having the right to uncontrolled and unlimited rearmament and the constant perfection of the technology of their mass destruction weapons." The current situation provides innumerable proofs of this. Side by side with the arms race and the unlimited growth of the war arsenals of the superpowers and the other imperialist powers, there is also an increase in threats, blackmail and even armed aggression against the countries and peoples of the world. The fleets of the superpowers are not cruising needlessly like phantoms in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and elsewhere while the arms trade is assuming unprecedented proportions, while hundreds of thousands of soldiers are based thousands of kilometers away from their home countries and while military bases are being disseminated in various countries like "cancerous growths." [paragraph continues]

The military maneuvers by NATO and the Warsaw Pact are not being carried out near the borders of sovereign nations or near key positions in the world for no reason, and the nature of these maneuvers is always openly aggressive. There are many other examples of the preparations being made by the superpowers to unleash a new world war, to extinguish by fire and iron the revolution and every movement directed against oppression and exploitation and to keep various countries of the world under constant pressure, disseminating psychotic fears about the terrors of nuclear war.

After hundreds of meetings and prolonged sessions on the problem of "disarmament," the peoples have a right to ask: Is it possible to talk about "total and general disarmament" or about the "will" of the superpowers to solve this problem "step by step"? Past and present developments lead to the conclusion that the clamor about disarmament, which is instigated primarily by the superpowers, the imperialist powers and their town criers, is in fact intended to conceal their aggressive nature and the unchecked arms race. It is significant that while the most varied proposals were being made from the rostrum of the General Assembly--which, however, fail to take present-day realities into consideration--the leaders of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism were uttering warmongering statements and were taking relevant measures and making decisions to increase their military potential. Only a few days before the opening of the special UN General Assembly session the Warsaw Pact military council, including the defense ministers of that aggressive bloc, was meeting in Budapest. At that meeting the Soviet social imperialists put particular stress on increasing the military forces and budgets of all member countries, while at the same time revisionist propaganda was "swearing lightning and thunder" that what it wanted was a reduction of forces and armaments in central Europe.

While the UN General Assembly session was in progress, a high level NATO meeting was being held in Washington at which the U.S. imperialists asked their Western "allies" to commit themselves to the policy of oppressing various countries and to the efforts being made to extend NATO activities beyond the European Continent. This expansionist inclination has been on the agenda of NATO and the Warsaw Pact for a long time. The result of this aggressive policy of both superpowers and the other imperialist powers can be seen clearly in the events taking place in the Middle East, on the African Continent and wherever they are engaged in a bitter rivalry to establish their hegemonistic domination. At the NATO meeting, a 10-year arms program was agreed upon, stipulating a considerable increase in the military budget of each member of this alliance.

Events thus testify to the obscure intentions of the two superpowers and other imperialist powers, who have no desire whatsoever to disarm. The peoples understand ever more clearly that they should not believe in the demagogy of their enemies and that the only way to win, preserve and consolidate their national independence and territorial integrity is by opposing by force the hegemonistic and expansionistic policy of the imperialists; this is also the way to reject all illusions among the peace-loving peoples and countries concerning these superpowers and about who may be disseminating such illusions.

U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism are both equally the biggest enemies of mankind, the most unscrupulous oppressors and plunderers of the peoples. Whether in rivalry or in collaboration, they represent the same threat to the freedom and independence of the peoples and, if left alone, they threaten to launch the world into a new war. The peoples are fed up with the slogans and demagogy of the United States and the Soviet Union and they will not allow themselves to be misled. Events show increasingly and more forcefully that genuine security, disarmament, and so forth can be achieved only by the struggle of the peoples, which will lead to the destruction of the imperialist and social imperialist domination of the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as to the disappearance of their lackeys, vassals and "allies," wherever they may be.

ATA REPORTS PRC CESSATION OF ALL ECONOMIC, MILITARY AID

AU121838Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 12 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Announcement by the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY:

ATA is authorized to announce that on 7 July 1978 the PRC Government, through a note delivered to the Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Peking, informed it of its decision concerning the immediate cessation of all aid and all civilian and military credits to Albania, the abandonment of a number of very important incomplete projects, and the withdrawal of all Chinese specialists working in Albania.

By this unilateral and arbitrary action the PRC Government has taken a conscious and premeditated action to damage relations between the two countries, to weaken the economy and defense potential of Socialist Albania. This hostile action arouses the indignation and profound anger of all the Albanian people. It will also be condemned by the (?fraternal) Chinese people. (?The people) of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have nurtured pure feelings of love and respect for the Chinese people. They have courageously defended the PRC during the most difficult moments it has traversed and have struggled sincerely for a genuine internationalist friendship between the two countries, whereas the Chinese Government and its leaders, violating the agreements officially concluded between the two sides with the arrogance of a big state, trampling on all principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has consciously acted to harm and destroy this friendship.

The cessation (?of all) aid to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania also reveals the hypocrisy of the Chinese leaders in their previous attitudes toward Socialist Albania. It also reveals the nature of the granting of this aid.

To justify its anti-Albanian action and to conceal the real reasons that have led it to undertake such a disloyal action, which will surely be condemned by the entire world public opinion, the PRC Government presents in its note invented arguments and accuses the Albanians of ingratitude. ATA has learned that the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will reply to the Chinese note at the appropriate time and will inform international public opinion with documented facts so that the peoples can judge and be convinced that right lies on the side of Albania.

The cause of the cessation of civilian and military economic aid to Albania on the part of the PRC and the withdrawal of Chinese specialists from Albania lies in the PRC's (?adoption) of a big-power course and its deviation from the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism, in its rapprochement and cooperation with imperialist and reactionary forces in the world, in the abandonment of its support for the revolutionary and liberation forces in the international arena.

The PRC leadership makes its economic cooperation with our country conditional on Albania's acceptance of and subordination to this anti-Marxist policy. The AWP and the Albanian Government have made efforts to solve the differences existing between our two parties in a Marxist-Leninist way, but the CCP and its leaders have refused such a path.

Actions such as the cessation of aid, the withdrawal of specialists and so forth, which the Albanian people have experienced before with the Khrushchevite revisionists, cannot be successful in Albania. Pressures and blackmail, whatever their nature, to induce our party and our people to bend their knees, have not had and will never have success.

They have been turned into defeats for their authors. Pressures and blockades cannot silence the voice of Socialist Albania and can never force the Albanian people to relinquish their correct Marxist-Leninist stands; they can never divert it from the struggle against imperialism and revisionism of all hues.

Under the tested leadership of the AWP, led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Albanian people, who are by now accustomed to the chauvinistic and imperialistic methods which many foes have used against them, will successfully confront and overcome all obstacles; they will achieve new victories, building the comprehensive socialist society by their own efforts. Under the leadership of their AWP, the Albanian people will continue to fight on this path and are convinced that they will always enjoy the support of all the freedom-loving peoples and revolutionaries throughout the world.

ATA COMMENTS ON THREE WORLDS THEORY

LD131040Y Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, July 13 (ATA)--At a special conference held in May 1978, the Communist Party of Ceylon discussed the so-called theory of the "three worlds" and rejected it.

The dangerous and opportunistic theory of the "three worlds," the conference stressed among the other things, demands that all the forces that can be united against Soviet social imperialism, which is portrayed as the main enemy, should be united and that the "third world" must unite not only with the "second world" but even with U.S. imperialism to isolate Soviet social imperialism. This proposal was put forward bluntly in precisely these words by a leading spokesman of the theory of the "three worlds" recently in an interview with the French news agency.

This theory is not only based in a class analysis of the world's situation, but it is a caricature of the tactic of making use of the contradictions among our enemies. That we must exploit the contradiction between U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism is correct. But it must be done in such a way as not to harm the interests of the revolutionary and liberation movements of the world. It can never become the main component part of the foreign policy of the socialist countries, nor can it become the main strategy of the world revolutionary movement. It cannot also become an aim in itself.

It is important to determine who is the main enemy at any given moment. Our 11th congress has declared that today both U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism are the common main enemies of mankind. They are both dangerous and they are both the enemies of revolution and socialism. It would be utterly wrong tactics to depend on one imperialism to fight or escape from the other. Soviet imperialism is a greater source of war only in the sense that it is attempting to upset the status quo which is in favour of U.S. imperialism. But U.S. imperialism has not become decadent, it has not changed its spots and it has not ceased to be a source of war, as the theoreticians of the "three worlds" claim.

The way to prevent the war the two superpowers are preparing is not to [words indistinct] imperialism (?against) the other, but to support the revolutionary movements in all parts of the world including those countries under the domination of both the superpowers. These revolutionary movements can only be directed against the internal reactionary forces in one's own country. This is why the fight against the superpowers and against the outbreak of yet another world war and for the success of the revolution of one's own country must all be interconnected. In the event of a third world war breaking out between the two superpowers, the revolutionaries must work to turn the imperialist wars into civil wars and carry out revolution in their own countries and thereby make possible the successes of world revolution.

This is the internationalist duty of all revolutionaries.

Similarly, the conference emphasized, the concept of a third world in general as a homogenous unit is a fallacious theory. The countries of Asia, Africa and Latin American are divided into hostile classes. Side by side with genuinely anti-imperialist and revolutionary forces are to be found utterly reactionary and even fascist forces. To conceive of a unity of all forces and of a united front with their imperialist masters who constitute the second world against one of the superpowers is a theory that is not only class collaborationist in nature but also devoid of a class basis. It is only the genuinely anti-imperialist and revolutionary forces of these countries that can be considered as supporters and allies of the world revolution and as one of the pillars on which the strategy of the international proletariat is based. Equally, one cannot conceive of the imperialist and monopolistic powers of the so-called second world as being an ally of world revolution, despite the contradictions that they might have with the superpowers. To call for such a unity is to deceive the peoples and serve the cause of alliance of the imperialist countries of Europe with the reactionary ruling classes of the so-called third world.

The European Common Market is an organisation of the West European monopolies. It cannot be ally of revolution and strategically, one cannot rely on it to fight the superpowers, whatever the contradictions between them might be, that is why the call of theorists of the "three worlds" to support NATO which is led by U.S. imperialism is fundamentally anti-Marxist-Leninist.

Today the duty of Marxist-Leninists to give resolute and constant support to the revolutionary forces of the present world, the international proletariat, the oppressed peoples and their allies and in so doing, to exploit all the contradictions among our enemies in such a way as to support all revolutionary and liberation movements. It is not a duty to speculate on which of the two superpowers is more dangerous or to dampen the class consciousness of the revolutionary forces by advocating reactionary alliances with one or the other of the imperialist powers or the reactionary forces of one's own country.

The conference also rejected the attempts to include the socialist countries in the third world. Even if tiny Albania remains the only socialist country, the socialist camp would exist because it represents the highest form of proletarian power--the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Finally it was stressed at the conference of the CP of Ceylon that the theory of the "three worlds" is not a strategy that was decided at the congress of any Marxist-Leninist parties. Therefore the theory of the "three worlds" is fundamentally anti-Marxist-Leninist and deflects the Marxist-Leninist movement from its true revolutionary path, we firmly reject it.

BRIEFS

HOXHA WORKS PUBLISHED--The 26th volume of Enver Hoxha's works has been published. The volume contains materials covering the period from December 1963 through May 1964, most of which is published for the first time. [Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 8 Jul 78 p 1 AU]

RABOTNICHESKO DELO INTERVIEWS ANGOLAN STATE SECRETARY

AU121540Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Jul 78 p 6 AU

[Dimitur Trifonov interview with Jose Cesar Augusto Kiluanje, secretary of state for veterans' affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, in Sofia, during the latter's visit to Bulgaria; date of interview not given]

[Text] A few days ago a delegation from the State Secretariat for Veterans' Affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, headed by Jose Cesar Augusto Kiluanje, Central Committee member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and secretary of state, visited our country. Dimitur Trifonov, a representative of our editorial board, met him and had an interview with him.

Question: How can you describe the present stage of development of the People's Republic of Angola along the path of socialism?

Answer: After the creation of the MPLA--the Labor Party--tremendous work started in connection with consolidating the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Today the party is expanding with consolidating the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Today the party is expanding energetic political efforts among the workers class. We also attach particular importance to our Armed Forces. The victory of revolution can be insured only if we raise the working people's class consciousness, only by constant and consistent ideological work among the Armed Forces. For us, the Armed Forces as well as the workers class represent elements of decisive importance in the final victory. After the creation of a Marxist-Leninist party we achieved great victories. The people's masses are actively participating in the country's reconstruction. Party organizations are being created throughout the country. Whether the enemy likes it or not, we will build socialism.

Question: The interference of the imperialists in Angola's domestic affairs does not stop. How are your heroic people struggling for the defense of the revolution?

Answer: Today, wherever there is revolution the enemy tries to stop it by any means. As soon as our country started to proceed along the path of socialism, the imperialist attack against Angola began. This is precisely why we had no other choice than to proceed along the path of socialism. We expected imperialism to begin a wide range of activities in order to prevent the Angolan revolution. Slandorous campaigns are being unleashed abroad against our revolution, against its leaders and against the socialist countries--the USSR, Cuba, Bulgaria, Poland and other countries that are assisting the Angolan people. In addition to the persistent campaigns at the northern and southern borders of our country, the enemies are also giving material, moral and financial support to various puppet groups, which continue to be trained on the territory of Zaire. The pretext that the white population in Shaba must be protected is unjustified. This population was evacuated from the area long ago. In order to facilitate their exploitation of the people of Zaire, the imperialists stationed their armed forces around the diamond and ore mines in that area. On the other hand, the most reactionary forces of our time are supporting such gangsters as Holden Roberto and Savimbi, people whom the people of Angola have condemned.

Question: Can you tell us something about the future prospects for Angola's social upsurge?

Answer: The people of Angola are confident that the revolution will be victorious. The First MPLA Congress laid particular emphasis on the planned agricultural development. We are now devoting our efforts to the establishment of our country's industrial sector. [paragraph continues]

Our 5-year plan for economic development will be adopted in 1980 after the next, special MPLA congress. At this congress we will also discuss the results achieved in the 2 years until then.

Question: How do you evaluate our mutual relations today?

Answer: Our relations are traditional. They developed as early as the time of struggle and they have strengthened. Now we are proceeding along the same path--the building of socialism. Relations between the Angolan and Bulgarian peoples, between the MPLA and the BCP, are as clear as the sunny skies. We are always pointing out that the Bulgarian experts who are working in Angola set an example of how true communists should behave. We are learning from them.

Question: What are your impressions of our country?

Answer: This is the first time I have visited Bulgaria. It is the first contact with your people. However, I did not expect to see anything else in Bulgaria--I expected an economically strong and highly developed country--because I know your experts working in Angola and I am also familiar with their human virtues. In them we see a true reflection of your people. We will take home with us your great experience, your hospitality and cordiality.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW IRAQI AMBASSADOR

AU122058Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 12 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 12 (BTA)--The president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today received the newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to Bulgaria, Mr Djaralla Ayub al-Allaf [name as received], who presented his credentials. Mr Djaralla Ayub al-Allaf and Mr Todor Zhivkov exchanged greetings addresses.

The Iraqi ambassador conveyed the personal greetings of the president of Iraq, Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, and his wishes for happiness, uninterrupted upsurge and prosperity to the friendly Bulgarian people.

Strong links connect the two peoples and countries. Their deepening and strengthening in all fields are directed to the common good of the two peoples, the ambassador emphasized. Iraq will make every effort for strengthening relations between the two states at the service of the two peoples, in the interests of the welfare and development of all the countries in the world.

In reply Mr Zhivkov thanked for the greetings and the wishes. In his turn he conveyed his greetings and good wishes for success in the highly responsible work of the president of Iraq. The president of the State Council expressed his conviction that relations between the two peoples and states [passage indistinct] peoples of Bulgaria and Iraq. Mr Zhivkov expressed the assurance that the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will do everything necessary for the further expansion of friendly relations which is in the interests of the two peoples and the cause of peace and progress in the world.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and the newly appointed ambassador had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere.

Mr Djaralla Ayub al-Allaf inspected a guard of honour in front of the building of the State Council. The anthems of Bulgaria and Iraq were played.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH BRAZIL HELD

AUL22045Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 12 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 12 (BTA)--"We hope that the relations between Brazil and Bulgaria will expand further", Mr Joao Paulo do Rio Branco [name as received], director of the Department for Europe at the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, declared here today in his capacity as chairman of the Brazilian part of the Bulgaro-Brazilian commission on foreign trade. He held here two-day economic talks with a Bulgarian delegation.

"I think that considering the time, we have achieved a great deal", he added. "The objectives set have been fulfilled. We have sown seeds which will yield abundant fruit."

A protocol was signed today on the talks. It reflects the basic directions of trade and economic cooperation up to the end of 1980. The document provides for reciprocal deliveries of Bulgarian and Brazilian industrial goods and semi-products [as received] worth about 20 million dollars.

It was decided to cooperate in the processing of soya. The Brazilian side expressed willingness to supply iron ore in exchange of Bulgarian goods during the next five-year period. Very good prospects are outlined for long-term industrial cooperation in the fields of the chemical industry, pharmaceuticals and metallurgy, in geological survey and in the mining and processing of minerals. A Bulgarian economic delegation is to visit Brazil in six months' time to continue the dialogue that was begun.

The Brazilian guest met ministers, representatives of various economic departments and of the business circles. He was accompanied by representatives of "Bacocental", the state companies "Compania do Vale do Rio Doce", "Interbraz", etc.

SHIPPING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MEXICO

AUL22050Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 12 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 12 (BTA)--A merchant shipping agreement was signed here tonight between Bulgaria and Mexico.

The document regulates the questions of (?mutual) recognition of ship and crew documents, helping ships in distress, observing (?internal) regime concerning ships entering and leaving the [word indistinct] of the countries, (payment of fee and charges), use of the port facilities for loading and unloading, and the possibilities of setting up the shipping representation, in Bulgaria and Mexico. The two contracting parties pledge not to create obstacles in shipping. The agreement signed with Mexico regulates the questions of merchant shipping and will be of great importance for economic cooperation and the opening of a regular sea service between the two countries.

Early this year the ship "Vassil Aprilov" called on some Mexican ports where she delivered soda ash from the Devnya industrial complex near Varna. Mexican ships will visit the [word indistinct] Black Sea ports.

The Mexican delegation of the Ministry of Communications and Transport, headed by deputy minister, Mr Jose Jukan Velarde [name as received], a few days ago visited the port of Varna-West and the new ferryboat port Varna-Ilichov.

WEST'S DEFENSE OF ANATOLIY SHCHARANSKIY QUESTIONED

LD122127Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Moscow correspondent Vaclav Papez dispatch: "Human Rights and Espionage Are Inseparable"]

[Text] At this time, when criminal proceedings are taking place in Moscow against Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, who is accused of criminal actions against the Soviet state, a big anti-Soviet campaign is reaching its climax in the West--particularly in the United States--in which high-level political circles are taking part. And yet, Shcharanskiy is nothing but a common traitor to his fatherland who carried out his antistate activities for money from the other side--not from ideological motives, but for cash. The list of the defendant's specific anti-Soviet deeds is very long. During the period 1974-1977, he, with his helpers, produced and conveyed to the West 17 invented, slanderous protest letters and other material in which he called on the West to interfere in his country's internal affairs. He wrote of alleged official anti-Semitism and fabricated stories about persecution of some people in the Soviet Union--in short, he did everything that was demanded of him. His pamphlets were misused by reactionaries for unleashing anti-Soviet hysteria, and in some countries even led to terrorist actions.

Shcharanskiy was not only an active inventor of calumnies against the USSR, he was also an active intelligence agent. When, in the fall of 1976, he received specific instructions from abroad for active intelligence work, he began, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, to systematically collect information about people working in enterprises of the defense industry and in other branches connected with the defense of the Soviet state. Until his arrest in March, he collected an extensive card index containing information about 1,600 Soviet citizens. In his work, he concentrated mainly on people who were temporarily not allowed to leave the Soviet Union because they knew state and military secrets.

But it was not just the qualities of the people that interested him. At the same time, he gathered information about the location of the country's defense industries and about grades of secrecy and methods of keeping matters secret--in short, everything connected with the country's defense interested him. He carefully processed the collected information and then conveyed it, by intelligence methods, abroad. Material he had collected and copies of information he had sent were found on him. But this happened only when an agent of a foreign special service was arrested and named Shcharanskiy as his collaborator. For his work--and what I spoke of here is but a small part of it--he received good pay in dollars, in gold coins and in kind, and, of course, in rubles as well. He is a common traitor to his country, and well paid by its enemies. The question arises as to why the West wants to protect just such a man; why it wants to demonstrate, using his example, the way in which it perceives the protection of human rights.

EMIGRE SEES PASSIVE OPPOSITION OF MILLIONS

LD120847Y Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 29 Jun-5 Jul 78 p 15 LD

["E.L.O." interview with exiled Czechoslovak dissident Frantisek Janouch: "Sentenced 'To Be Workers'"--date and place not specified]

[Text] It was on 25 August 1968 that Warsaw Pact forces, particularly Soviet tanks, virtually put an end to the "Prague Spring" and began a lengthy political period characterized by constant reemergence of opposition to the government on the basis of Marxist stances--a repressed dissident spirit which has had its best-known expression in "Charter 77."

While he was visiting Spain, we had the opportunity to talk with Frantisek Janouch, a Czech nuclear physicist exiled in Sweden, who was a university professor and Czechoslovak Communist Party member until he was dismissed from his posts in 1970, placed on trial in 1974 and finally lost his citizenship in 1975.

"At this moment," he told us, "the dissidence, discontent and political and moral opposition has spread to virtually all sectors of the population. But a distinction must be drawn between passive and active opposition. The active dissidents can be estimated as totaling several thousand--roughly those who signed Charter 77. On the other hand, the former can be estimated as numbering hundreds of thousands, in fact millions. This inference can be based on facts: More than 500,000 people have been expelled from the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and, as the consequences affect not only them but their families as well, it follows that we are already talking about 2 million people. And we cannot confine this to former Communist Party members, because many others who were not members also took part in the 'Prague Spring,' and therefore were or still are persecuted. Loss of jobs, compulsory transfers and demotions, withdrawal of passports and drivers licenses, the violation of mail and, last, imprisonment are the most usual forms of repression, not counting persecution of children because their parents opposed the Soviet invasion. They are not allowed to choose a profession or enter a university. The daughter of former party General Secretary Dubcek herself is unable to enter the faculty of medicine despite achieving excellent grades on the entrance examinations."

[Question] Do the repressive measures adopted by the Czechoslovak Government have the same scope when directed against intellectuals and against workers, and against Marxist dissidents or anti-Marxists?

[Answer] It is not necessary to explain to you in Spain what the inquisition was. The inquisition was far more severely directed against those who had left the Church than against those who had never been in it. This is a parallel situation. The Marxists and former party members suffer the worst persecution. In addition, repression is directed against the intellectuals and the workers. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that, today, the structure of society causes this division between intellectuals and workers to be sometimes less than precise; it is rather diffuse. Tens of thousands of intellectuals have been assigned to production work as a form of punishment. There are workers who became intellectuals and have now been sent back to the working class as a form of punishment.

[Question] What is the situation in the "Charter 77" movement today?

[Answer] "Charter 77" is a free association of people who feel that something is not going well, and, in fact, their only form of organization comes from the fact that they have appointed a number of spokesmen to make their views known. The important thing is that they have been able to mobilize an enormous number of people and groups. For instance, in a small town in Moravia, a group of 100 or 200 young people met to protest the lack of facilities for using their leisure time for sport, and so forth; the people regarded them as a movement inspired by "Charter 77," and I believe that, indirectly, that was the case.

[Question] What do the persecuted Czechoslovak communists need most?

[Answer] The thousands of people who have lost their jobs need material assistance. They need moral assistance. When the Prague political police--we used to call them the anticommunist squad [central anticommunist]--interrogated me in 1973, they used to tell me: "There is no sense continuing to resist; within a couple of years, nobody will remember you." And for that very reason, it must be proved to the police and to those who are persecuted that the world does not forget.

We have won the assistance of the Italian trade unions, the pen clubs, French trade unions, various committees...and it is necessary to send books and magazines. The border police are perhaps the only police in the world more afraid of the importation of literature than of drugs or weapons.

UNITED STATES INVOLVEMENT IN YEMEN PURPORTED

AU121447Y Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 11 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Michal Hrivran commentary: "Reaction Threatens South Yemen; Coup Did Not Take Place"]

[Excerpt] Saudi Arabia and Egypt, which no longer disguise their reactionary countenance, had the main say at a session of the Arab League in Cairo. To achieve their objective--condemnation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]--they exerted gross pressure on other participants in the session. It is true, there were also among them voices which called for realism. For example, the representatives of Kuwait and Lebanon pointed out that similar actions are useless, and the representative of Lebanon even noted that similar U.S. attempts vis-a-vis Cuba had achieved nothing.

It is further true that Saudi Arabia and Egypt did not proceed from their own initiative alone. Behind the whole action, as well as behind preparations to overthrow South Yemen's progressive regime, there stands the United States. We would certainly not be far from the truth if we said that the CIA espionage agency has been very busy in this part of the Arab world for a long time. The United States loves to involve compliant regimes in its plans. And thus, Saudi Arabia and Egypt also have to assert the American will in the Arab peninsula.

The action very much reminds one of the recent events in the Province of Shaba in Zaire. There, too, the United States directed the whole affair from behind the scenes. With the aid of its lackeys, it drove back fighters who took action against President Mobutu's corrupt regime, and is now trying to establish a base in Shaba against Africa's progressive forces and regimes. The United States followed developments in the PDRY for a long time and with great rancor, and, from the very outset, tried to liquidate the revolutionary regime. But the vigilance of the Yemeni people thwarted its plans.

INTERIOR MINISTER OBZINA LAUDS BORDER GUARDS

AU121246Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[(ZR) report: "An Appreciation of the Border Protectors"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 27th anniversary of adoption of the law on protection of the CSSR state borders--Border Guards Day--the CSSR minister of the interior, Jaromir Obzina, has issued an order of the day in which he, among other things, expresses appreciation for the devotion, vigilance and watchfulness with which members of the Border Guards and state border protection are exercising their duty in protecting the CSSR borders.

He pays tribute to the commanders, political workers and to the party and youth organizations, and expresses thanks to inhabitants of the border regions, especially to the "Helpers of the Border Guards" and to the "Young Border Guards", for the effort they are exerting in protecting the CSSR borders. At the same time, he expresses appreciation for the solicitude and attention which the party organs, national committees and the National Front bodies are devoting to questions of protecting the CSSR state borders.

SALT AGREEMENT EFFECTS ON DETENTE CONSIDERED

LD122120Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Albert Reisz commentary]

[Text] There is something very odd about the SALT negotiations, which have now been resumed in Geneva between Foreign Minister Gromyko and Secretary of State Vance. In the first place, they are about a treaty whose value is denied by no one. In fact, there is no one who does not stress the great importance which SALT, by limiting strategic offensive arms, holds for relations between the USSR and the United States. This alone is enough to highlight the significance of such an agreement within the vast range of questions of international detente, cessation of the arms race, and disarmament. Secondly, the SALT treaty has been practically finished, indeed it is finished, yet, thirdly, it remains and continues to remain unsigned.

As far as the USSR is concerned, the position is perfectly clear. It wants the SALT II agreement to be signed promptly and it makes no conditions, although all its sympathies are with Ben Chavis and the other U.S. civil rights fighters of the Wilmington 10 who, despite their proven innocence, are still held in prison, and whose letter to the highest office in the United States asking for the reopening of their case, has to this day not been answered by President Carter--despite the USSR's sympathies with these U.S. civil rights fighters, it does not make an understanding on SALT II dependent on the release of the Wilmington 10. In this, the USSR proceeds from a concept of foreign policy which is a strategy of security and detente--that is, disarmament is the centerpiece of all its initiatives.

In the case of the United States, no similar clarity of policy is discernable. Even President Carter's speech at Annapolis, of which it was said that it would establish this clarity, failed to do so. The obstacles placed in the way of conclusion of SALT II come from the United States. Forces exist there, even at the highest level, who find it terribly difficult to rid their minds of the setbacks of cold war. Their resistance is well known. And if some people, striking a moral pose, now think that, because of two Soviet citizens who seem to have believed that international detente gives them the right to act against the laws of their country, if some people in the United States think that this is sufficient reason for them to jeopardize a treaty in whose conclusion the whole world has an interest, they must think of something more credible, for it is an established fact that they took a stand against SALT and detente long before there was any talk about this trial.

The attitude of Secretary of State Vance is clearly different and shows that he realizes the value of detente, a realization which, fortunately, is not totally lacking in U.S. Government quarters and which, one must hope, will assert itself in the United States. Today, SALT is of paramount importance in the process of detente, if only because of the subject matter of the negotiations. After all, it stands to reason that measures to limit strategic offensive arms are important in themselves. In addition, a positive outcome cannot but have a similar effect in other spheres of detente. This is precisely what some people fear and is also precisely what makes efforts for SALT so important for decontaminating the international atmosphere.

DETAILS OF TRADE AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL CITED

For a Brazilian newspaper report on the GDR-Brazil memorandum of understanding on trade signed recently, see the Brazil section of the 13 July Latin America DAILY REPORT.

ALBERT STIEF MEETS MPR FIRST SECRETARY TSEDENBAL

AU121500Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Ulaanbaatar (ADN)--On Monday, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], received Minister Dr Albert Stief, chairman of the GDR Committee of the Workers and Peasants Inspectorate, for a friendly talk. Dr Albert Stief heads a delegation of the workers and peasants inspectorate in the MPR for an exchange of opinions and experience. In a number of meetings with leading officials of the MPR Committee for People's Control, questions of further cooperation between the two state organs were discussed. At the conclusion of the MPR visit, Minister Dr Stief and the MPR Committee for People's Control chairman, (Damdinsaw), signed a protocol on deepening and developing cooperation.

MISSION PROTESTS AIRSPACE VIOLATION TO FRG

LD121528Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1421 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR's permanent mission in the FRG has protested to the FRG federal chancellor's office against new violation of airspace by a single-engined aircraft from the FRG. The aircraft entered GDR airspace on 1 July 1978 in the Halberstadt Kreis. In view of the recent increase in airspace violations, it was emphatically demanded that the responsible FRG organs take measures to prevent such incidents.

FRG BORDER VIOLATOR DETAINED, RELEASED 8 JUL

AU121513Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 8 July 1978, a man from the FRG violated the GDR state border in the Salzwedel region. The border violator was arrested. He was not in possession of identity papers. According to his own statement, he is FRG citizen Friedrich Voss. After an investigation of the circumstances of the border violation, the man was sent back to the FRG on the same day.

CHURCH PROTESTS MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS

LD112240Y Hamburg DPA in German 2016 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Catholic Church in the GDR has now spoken against planned military instruction in schools. It has been announced by church circles in Berlin that the Berlin Bishops Conference has brought to the attention of Catholic priests in the GDR a letter to this effect, which the conference sent to the GDR state secretary for church affairs, Hans Seigewasser, in June. The letter asks for reconsideration of the plans to introduce military instruction. According to the announcement, the letter expresses concern that military instruction in the schools must inevitably create a friend-foe mentality. The bishops also point out that, as far as the voluntary nature of attendance at military training camps, as envisaged by the GDR Government, is concerned, failure to participate could result in defamation. As an example of this, the bishops point to the youth dedication ceremony, participation in which is also officially voluntary. Recently, the Conference of Church Directorates of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR expressed its concern about the introduction of military instruction, in a pulpit statement read at all church services.

CHINESE-ALBANIAN RIFT TRACED TO PRACTICAL REASONS

LD122234Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] Diplomatic channels announced yesterday that China has stopped aid to Albania. The news is not surprising as about a year ago Enver Hoxha's works disappeared from Chinese bookshops and the number of Albanian students at Chinese universities decreased. Then came the first public Albanian criticisms and the Chinese replies.

"How did China's only little friend at one time become its enemy, or at least the critic of the Chinese policy line, and what has changed if the main line of Chinese policy remains unchanged and one cannot see any special change in Albania's situation, foreign policy or orientation?"

As an introduction to the answer, the Albanian-Chinese dispute emerged last summer with apparently a completely ideological issue. Tirana charged post-Mao leaders of falling into the sin of opportunism and revisionism when they base Chinese policy on the three worlds theory, which falsifies the basic contradictions of our age and is in conflict with Marxism-Leninism. Albanian leaders considered themselves the defenders of pure Maoist thought. It is therefore somewhat strange that they should charge Chinese leaders in this way since the three worlds theory is one of the basic principles of Maoism.

However, poisoned relations between China and Albania trace back to very practical reasons. The whole of China's foreign policy and its potentiality as a world power rest predominately on its practical interests and not on its theoretical and ideological interests. Aid to Albania, as in the case of Vietnam, diminished as soon as Albania's role as an ideological, political ally became secondary to the new tactical allies relative to the United States or Western European countries.

"Speaking about ideological alliance, it is not accidental that the Chinese party leadership following Mao is already dissatisfied with contacts by small Maoist parties and groups, and is looking toward real forces, parties of the world communist movement. And here the Albanian party again does not find its old place amid Chinese efforts and attempts which follow the old objectives but are now playing or are endeavoring to play on a much wider keyboard.

"Today, China is looking for new allies everywhere and sternly weighs up small friends in a global perspective, who, at worst, can only become small enemies."

COMMENT ON PRC PARTY OFFICIAL PAI TSUN-FENG

LD121824Y Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 12 (MTI)--After an investigation lasting for one whole year, the Kuangtung Provincial Party Committee has expelled from the party and handed over to the judicial organs the Deputy Party Secretary Pai Tsun-feng, of the Tsan-Tsiang District of the province. The charge against the influential party leader is that he had helped criminal elements into important posts, kept sending faked production reports to higher party organs, broke party discipline and state rules, misappropriated funds and made reprisals to those criticising him. He was carrying on this unblessed activity for long years without his superiors noticing it. In the last two years he "disposed of" 30 people who lodged complaints against him with the higher party organs. Further 70 letters and impeachments were needed to launch proceedings on the case by the provincial party committee.

The matter of the Kuangtung Provincial Party leader is irregular since it is about an older cadre who, as indicated by the investigation report, had nothing to do "as to organization" with the "band of four" held responsible for everything today. Despite the fact that there are evidences proving that hundreds of people had been arrested with his participation, and some of them were beaten to death, Pai Tsun-feng had first to be expelled from the party and removed from his posts so that judicial organs can take action against him.

Commenting the case, the JEN MINH JIH PAO points out that "such problems do not develop from one day to the other and such cases do not fall from the sky." That is, there are leaders in China who, like Pai Tsun-feng in Kuangtung Province, are misusing their posts, and are treading on democratic rights, on party and state order as well as laws. The Chinese party newspaper calls the attention of such leaders to the case of the corrupt party leader in Kuangtung.

DEPUTY PREMIER ACZEL VISITS IZSAK STATE FARM

LD122207Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Gyorgy Aczel has visited the state farm at Izsak, where he was briefed on the agricultural and harvesting difficulties caused by rainy weather. Gyorgy Aczel then met university students and high school students from Budapest, who are working at the youth construction camp of the farm.

BORBELY CUTS RIBBON AT OXYGEN PLANT IN OZD

LD122150Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Not long after 1100, Sandor Borbely, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, cut the ribbon in the national colors at the entrance to the new oxygen plant in Ozd. This was the official act signifying the readiness of the expansion of the steel unit of the Ozd metallurgical works.

LOSONCZI CONGRATULATES ITALIAN PRESIDENT ON ELECTION

LD121916Y Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 12 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic sent a greeting telegram to Alessandro Pertini for his election to president of the Republic of Italy.

BRIEFS

SINGAPORE'S ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS --Budapest, July 11 (MTI)--Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, received Tuesday in Budapest Joseph Francis de Conceicao, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Singapore to Hungary, who handed over his credentials to the vice-president. Also present on the occasion was Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD]

FINNISH HEALTH MINISTER DEPARTS--At the invitation of Minister of Health Emil Schultheisz, a Finnish health delegation led by Minister of Health and Social Affairs Mme Pirkko Tyolajarvi visited Budapest 26-29 June. The ministers held talks on expanding health relations between the two countries and signed a Hungarian-Finnish health, medicine and social insurance agreement. Minister Tyolajarvi was received by Deputy Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Aczel. The delegation departed Budapest on 29 June. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Jun 78 p 4 AU]

PZPR POLITBURO REVIEWS DOMESTIC TOPICS, AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT

LD122103Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Politburo of the party Central Committee held a session today and considered a report on work being done to protect and develop the family. Since the establishment of people's authority in Poland many problems of momentous importance have been tackled and resolved for the development of the family and for improving the conditions of its life and consolidating its position and role in the life of the people.

These aims are served by the amendments introduced into the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic which emphasize the family's importance in socialist society.

The satisfactory development of the family is facilitated by the whole social policy pursued by the party and the state and approved at the sixth and seventh party congresses. This is expressed, among other things, in the programs adopted for educational development and reform which are at present being implemented, the program for the development of agricultural production and for supplying food to the people, and the programs for housing construction and health care.

The Politburo of the party Central Committee assessed positively the present efforts in this field but drew attention to the need for improvement in the living conditions of families, and, in particular, those of young married couples. It recommended that effective measures be taken to make it easier for women to take care of their children and to combine their professional work with running a home.

The Politburo stressed that further effort is needed to improve food supplies and to increase the range and improve the quality of goods manufactured by light industry and of household goods and consumer durables.

The Politburo thought it necessary to appoint a committee of experts consisting of eminent specialists in social policy, sociology, law, demography and health protection, which is to prepare a report on the condition of Polish families. The committee will have the job of preparing proposals facilitating social development, strengthening the durability of the family, improving its function in relation to children, as well as extending the forms of care for people of advanced age. The document will be discussed at a Politburo session and will also be put before the Sejm. The Politburo recommended the formation at government level of a council for family affairs which would have the task of coordinating undertakings and of supervising the correct implementation of tasks arising from state policy in the development and strengthening of the family.

The Politburo then gave its approval to the report presented by the Polish delegation to the 32d CEMA session. It was stated at the same time that the course and results of the session will have momentous importance for the continued consolidation of cooperation and development of socialist economic integration among the CEMA countries. The Politburo recommended that the Council of Ministers engage in general and multifaceted activity to put into practice the decisions and agreements adopted during the session.

The Politburo next acquainted itself with the results of the Polish-Libyan talks held during the official visit of Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress. It was acknowledged that by confirming the mutual solidarity and friendly relations which link Poland and Libya, the visit will at the same time contribute to broadening the cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the economy.

The Council of Ministers and its organs were instructed to put into practice the joint decisions adopted during the visit and to continue talks aimed at reaching further mutually advantageous agreements.

The Politburo next acquainted itself with a report on preparations for harvesting and procuring agricultural products this year. Following the efforts made so far to better organize and supply farmers with harvesting equipment and, in particular, with combine harvesters, a good state of preparation for the harvest has already been achieved. Attention was drawn to the need for dealing with the shortcomings which are still evident in the preparations for the agricultural harvesting campaign, in particular in providing services for farm production.

The weather is delaying the ripening of grain and the accumulation of harvesting tasks should be taken into account. Hence the need to prepare the agricultural service establishments for greater effort. The Politburo also recommended that greater speed be achieved in supplying mineral fertilizers and agricultural lime to insure that the soil is prepared properly for fall sowing.

In the next item on its agenda the Politburo considered the performance of the transportation industry in the first 6 months of this year, and the current situation in freight movement. It was stated that despite great efforts by railwaymen, the situation in the transportation industry in the first 6 months of this year, and the current situation in freight movement. It was stated that despite great efforts by railwaymen, the situation in the transportation industry, above all on the railroad, continues to be difficult. The Politburo recognized the need for concentrating efforts on catching up urgently with the backlog in the movement of coal, cement and timber, and in the efficient movement of farm produce. The Politburo pointed to the need for further improvement in the exploitation and freight-moving processes in the transportation industry, and for the observance of schedules by those who send and receive shipments. The Politburo stated that it is of particular importance to insure that Silesia is well served with transportation services, and in particular that a continuous supply of railway cars, especially coal cars is provided. The Politburo recommended that the development and modernization of transportation facilities be speeded up in that region.

JAROSZEWICZ SPEAKS AT PARISH PRIZE WINNER'S CEREMONY

LD122025Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today took part in the ceremony of presenting prizes won in the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front's 1977 competition "Parish--Master of Thrifty Management," which was held at the Council of Ministers. We have already reported that the first prize awarded by the chairman of the Council of Ministers and amounting to Z5 million, the title of master of thrifty management, and a banner, were awarded to the parish of Peopowo, Leszno Voivodship. Second place and prizes of Z4 million were awarded to the parishes of Przytoczna, Gorzow Voivodship, and Siedlec, Zielona Gora Voivodship. Here is what Premier Jaroszewicz said during the ceremony:

[Begin recording] I sincerely congratulate the winners on this great success. As I was saying goodbye to him after the session of the Politburo, Comrade Edward Gierek asked me today to convey to you his personal, warm and cordial greetings. [applause] Kindly convey them to all your residents, to all parishes of the republic. You are now masters of thrifty management and we owe you appreciation and thanks.

On the other hand, being masters gives you the obligation to make further efforts, to go for more difficult and ambitious tasks.

I am convinced that you will not rest on your achievements and that you will continue to serve as an example of good management and rational effort. I say so because there are many urgent needs in our country and many problems are still awaiting solution.

An important role in the solution of difficult tasks is played by competition. Competition is needed everywhere, in every job. It is an important source of collective success. It stimulates ambition, paves the way for progress and creates new values and opportunities. This conviction had been at the foundation of the national "Master of Thrifty Management" competition, which we have held for many years, and it is in this way that the aims of the competition are understood by those who take part in it.

The competition helps to organize the rural community better, it makes it possible for people to take part in the economic, social and cultural transformations which are taking place in our country. At the same time it is a source of healthy, justified and civic satisfaction for our rural people.

Many kilometers of roads, new houses of culture and community centers, and many other projects which have raised the economic and cultural level of our rural areas have been built by your own efforts and with your own resources. This has had the effect of increasing the total achievement of parishes and serves our community well. We have to lift our farming and the whole of Poland to a level which will secure in principle our country's self-sufficiency in food production. This is your most important task.

You above all have a great role to play in this respect, you our leading parish activists. This is why we turn to you, to party organizations and organizations of the United Peasant Party, to peasant self-government, to all links in social activity. Please create a climate of commitment, concern and good effort around the development of agricultural production. Always improve the working methods used in your parishes and attract growing circles of citizens to the job of implementation of tasks. I am certain that your mastery in thrifty management will be tested in your daily effort, in hundreds of new initiatives, and that you will strive to deal with new increasingly difficult tasks, basing yourself on civic commitment, hard work and the well-understood local patriotism of your communities.

With all my heart I wish you success in your useful work. [applause] [end recording]

NATIONAL DAY COMMITTEE MEETS IN WARSAW ON 10 JULY

Lukaszewicz Speech

AU130830Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jul 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on speech by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, PZER Politburo candidate member, Central Committee secretary, at the 10 July Warsaw session of the national civic committee for the celebration of Polish National Day]

[Excerpt] People's Poland has created comprehensive conditions for developing man's personality and for genuinely implementing human rights and democracy. We can and should be proud and gratified that we have implemented the right to work, to education, to general and free medical care and to old age security. These specific achievements felt by everyone have created in our people a feeling of social security, which is an important component of nationwide ties, solidarity and shared responsibility. The moral-political unity of the Polish people is a foundation of consolidating good order, effective economic management and socialist ethics.

Our people attach great importance to the moral values that shape the quality of life under socialism. It is therefore all the more necessary to persist in the activities aimed at curbing and liquidating the negative features that harass us in daily life and interfere in our work. The immediate tasks require that all our people display perseverance, discipline and resilience in the face of difficult situations and troubles. They call for a sense of responsibility for one's job and activity, a sense based on the conviction that Poland's fate and the Polish people's affairs are determined in every job, at every post, in every office and institution.

We believe that the great and ambitious tasks facing us can be solved if we strengthen the people's unity, if our people influence the life of our state and if the working people become increasingly responsible for our country's development.

This is a road mapped out by the PZPR in close cooperation with the ZSL and the Democratic Party. This is an action platform of the entire National Unity Front. The important contribution to strengthening the unity of all Poles and the efforts to consolidate the patriotic content of this unity are related to the fine history of the struggles by the Polish People's Armed Forces, whose 35th anniversary will be celebrated this year. Our national day is a favourable opportunity to emphasize the great meaning of this jubilee.

We are to celebrate this year's national day against the rich background of an event that has filled our people with pride and gratification. Our countryman Maj Miroslaw Hermaszewski has participated in a space flight. The first Polish cosmonaut hailing from Copernicus' fatherland has passed a test in courage and skills which he developed at home and during his military service, and Polish science has confirmed its contribution to the development of the research serving our people and all mankind. The implementation of the international Intercosmos program has once again confirmed the truth of the close internationalist ties linking Poland and the USSR, the PZPR and the CPSU.

The distinctive feature of the entire time during which People's Poland has existed, J. Lukaszewicz said in conclusion, is the constant expansion of comprehensive Polish-Soviet relations, whose effectiveness and importance for our national economy are increasing all the time. The further tightening of the ties between Poland and the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community is in the well-conceived interest of our people. This is the most effective road to strengthening our country's position in the world and to implementing the slogan that our country may become stronger and our people more prosperous.

Jablonski Remarks

AU121805Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jul 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on speech by Henryk Jablonski, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the State Council, at the 10 July Warsaw session of the national civic committee for the celebration of Polish national day]

[Excerpt] We are building the strength of our state, carrying out great socialist changes and developing a better and an improved society under the party's leadership. The party jubilee, which is due this year, is a reminder that the political vanguard of that class of our people that has assumed the main part of the responsibility for the fate of our fatherland accomplished an act that has enabled it to fulfill this historic mission. As you see, there is a close ideological connection between the July Manifesto [of 1944] and the unification congress of the workers movement. In addition, our present reality and our future prospects result from these two historic acts.

We are entitled to be justly proud of the great achievements scored in the past few years, but we must beware of all the expressions of national megalomania and avoid them like dangerous poison. This megalomania can only obscure reality and temporarily hide our weaknesses, which are bound to be revealed in the confrontation with reality. It can result in failure to overcome this reality. The sources of these weaknesses are rooted in ourselves and in the fact that we have not been able to completely free ourselves from the harmful remnants of the past and to fully understand the most essential features of socialism, which we must build in each of us at all times, consistently and in every area of our public activities and private lives. Only then will we gather the full harvest of the dynamic development of the production forces that we have been able to insure for our country. Improvements in the effectiveness of economic management, increasingly better quantitative and qualitative production results, and consequently improved living conditions for our entire national community, each family and each citizen depend on us.

The ever deepening patriotic unity of the people, the consolidation of the institutions of socialist democracy indissolubly connected with the development of a sense of shared responsibility, the efforts to increasingly relate personal ambitions to the work for the common good, the increasingly higher level of morality and the spread of the socialist principles of people-to-people relations--these are the surest guarantees that we will be able to implement with increasing effectiveness the great ideas produced by the July Manifesto and thus insure for our people a worthy place among the most advanced nations of the world and increase their contribution to mankind's achievements.

POLISH-USSR ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC TALKS CONTINUE

LD111858Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The 20th session of the Polish-USSR Intergovernment Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation is being held in Warsaw. The delegations are led by deputy premiers Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk and Konstantin Katushev. Today in the second day of deliberations, the delegations discussed the state of implementation of agreements made during the talks between the premiers which were held in Moscow at the end of January. The talks were concerned with the problems of developing cooperation and specialization in production and work on long-term plans in these fields. They followed the agreements reached during last year's meeting between Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea.

The commission has reviewed the draft agreements and undertakings about the scope and principles of cooperation to be followed in the work of preparation by the cooperating ministries of the two countries.

The Soviet delegation today visited the Mera works in Blonie and the cable factory in Ozarow. The cable industry will be one of the key sectors for Polish-Soviet cooperation.

Jaroszewicz Receives Katushev

LD130554Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2220 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received the Soviet delegation which is taking part in the 20th session of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, led by Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The satisfactory implementation of guideline agreements reached during last year's meeting between Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea and during the January meeting in Moscow between Piotr Jaroszewicz and Aleksey Kosygin was pointed out with satisfaction.

During today's talks the two sides discussed problems connected with the continued development of Polish-Soviet cooperation and, in particular, subjects are being discussed at the present session of the intergovernment commission.

Katushev Visits Steel Plant

LD121710Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet delegation to the 20th session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation headed by Deputy Premier Konstantin Katushev today visited the work force of the Katowice steel plant. The steel workers of the combine today melted the 2 millionth ton of steel this year. The delegation met with the party and economic aktiv of the combine and a group of Soviet experts employed there.

DELEGATION HOLDS AGRICULTURAL TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD121532Y Warsaw PAP in English 1313 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 12 July, PAP--A Polish delegation headed by member of the PZPR CC Political Bureau and Vice-Premier Jozef Tbjchma is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Members of the Polish delegation acquainted themselves with Soviet experiences in agriculture. They had talks with Vice Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Ziya Muriyev, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Polish guests were received by member of the CPSU CC Political Bureau Fedor Kulakov. They discussed the further development of the Polish-Soviet cooperation in agriculture.

CEAUSESCU MEETS DANISH RADICAL LIBERAL PARTY DELEGATION

AU121924Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 12 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/7/1978--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Unity Front, received the delegation of the Radical Liberal Party-Venstre of Denmark, led by K. Helveg Petersen, chairman of the party, at Neptun resort, on July 12. The delegation that is visiting Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, further includes Lykke Somersen, vice-chairman, and Bjorn Hansen, general secretary of the party.

They stressed that the Romanian visit by the delegation of the Radical Liberal Party-Venstre of Denmark and, generally the contacts between the political organizations of Romania and of Denmark contribute to the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, serve the interests of the Romanian and Danish peoples, the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

The exchange of opinions on some present-day aspects of the international situation pointed out the importance of mobilizing all democratic and progressive forces, the peoples in the struggle for peace, for the positive settlement of the problems facing mankind, for the promotion of new inter-state relations based on observance of national sovereignty and independence, equal rights, mutual advantage and non-interference in internal affairs. They underlined in this connection the necessity of concrete measures for military disengagement, for disarmament, first of all, nuclear disarmament, without which peace and security in Europe and all over the world cannot be conceived.

Stressed was also the importance of eradicating underdevelopment of narrowing and filling the gaps separating the developed and the developing countries and of establishing a new international economic order favouring a faster progress of all peoples and primarily of the lagging ones.

CEAUSESCU MEETS CANADIAN CP SECRETARY GENERAL

AU122004Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1929 GMT 12 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/7/1978--On July 12, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, met William Kashtan, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Canada, who is holidaying in Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

They referred with satisfaction at the good relations of collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Canada and expressed the wish to develop these relations, to work for expanded cooperation between Romania and Canada, to the benefit of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration internationally.

They also informed each other of the present-day activity and concerns of the two parties and exchanged opinions on some international issues, and on problems of the communist and working class movement. They pointed out the necessity to do everything for strengthening the unity and solidarity among the communist and workers' parties, to overcome divergencies based on fully equal rights, on observance of the principles of independence, non-immixture in internal affairs, of each and every party's right to self-dependently shape its revolutionary strategy and tactics in harmony with the historical, social and political conditions in its own country.

Pointing out the deep-going revolutionary transformations that come about and keep occurring in the world, they underlined the importance of strengthened solidarity and collaboration with the socialist, social-democratic parties, with all progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, for new, democratic inter-state relations, for the peaceful settlement of the states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world, for all countries' participation in the solving, in the interest of the peoples, of the major problems facing mankind. In this connection, they emphasized that firm actions are more necessary than ever before for military disengagement, for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament to improve the international political climate, to contribute to the unhampered development of economic cooperation among all states, to the social progress and the prosperity of all peoples.

U.S. SENATOR MCGOVERN ARRIVES 12 JULY

AU121958Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1936 GMT 12 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/7/1978--American Senator George McGovern arrived in Bucharest in the evening of July 12 for a visit to this country, as guest of the Grand National Assembly.

MANESCU RECEIVES CONGOLESE TRADE MINISTER

AU121438Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 12 Jul 78 AU

[Text] The prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Manea Manescu, at noon received Jacob Okandza, minister of trade of the People's Republic of the Congo, who is visiting our country.

During the meeting, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the upward evolution of Romanian-Congolese relations and stressed opportunities to develop these relations in the spirit of the understandings concluded during the summit dialog in Bucharest and Brazzaville. They also expressed satisfaction with the scientific cooperation and with increasing trade exchanges between the two countries.

GNA CHAIRMAN RECEIVES GREEK PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU121441Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 12 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Chairman of the Grand National Assembly Nicolae Giosan today received the delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Parliament of the Republic of Greece led by Emmanuel Kotharis, chairman of the commission, which is visiting our country.

During the ensuing talk the two sides stressed with satisfaction the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Greece, and expressed the desire to continue to expand bilateral cooperation at various levels in the light of what has been agreed upon during the meetings and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis. They also stressed the important role and the means by which parliamentarians can actively participate in developing relations among states in the spirit of the principles of understanding, cooperation, peace and rapprochement among peoples.

TURKISH ECONOMIC TALKS CONTINUE, BURTICA MEETS MINISTERS

AU122106Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 12 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Ankara, AGERPRES, 12/7/1978--The work of the joint government commission of economic cooperation between Romania and Turkey continued in Ankara, on July 12.

Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, head of the Romanian delegation, met Orhan Eyuboglu, deputy prime minister of Turkey, Mehmet Yuceler, minister of agriculture, and Orhan Alp, minister of industry and technology. The stage of the bilateral relations was analyzed during the meeting, and the positive contribution made to the exchanges between the two countries by the summit understandings and decisions was stressed with satisfaction.

It was appreciated in this connection that the continually growing economic potential of Romania and Turkey, the traditional relations of friendship and the geographic vicinity are a strong base for the development of the trade exchanges, of the industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH CSSR CONCLUDE

AU122007Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 12 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/7/1978--Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu received on July 12 Josef Simon, deputy chairman of the Federal Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, chairman for Czechoslovakia of the joint Czechoslovak-Romania government commission of economic and technico-scientific collaboration, who attended the 11th session of the commission, held in Bucharest.

During the interview, the stage of the economic relations between Romania and Czechoslovakia was examined, and it was emphasized with satisfaction that they develop continually. At the same time, new ways of amplifying the actions of cooperation and specialization in industrial production, of intensifying the technico-scientific collaboration and expanding the trade exchanges between Romania and Czechoslovakia were highlighted.

The 11th session of the joint Romanian-Czechoslovak government commission of economic and technico-scientific collaboration concluded in Bucharest the same day. On the occasion, Ion Patan, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the commission, and Josef Simon, deputy chairman of the Federal Government, chairman for Czechoslovakia of the commission, signed the protocol of the session.

LEADERS GREET MONGOLIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU121319Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, aanbaatar.

Dear comrades, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on our own behalf we extend warmest congratulations to you, to the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic and to the fraternal Mongolian people on the 57th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution.

The Romanian communists and all our people sincerely rejoice at the fact that during the years of people's power the Mongolian people, under MPRP leadership, recorded remarkable achievements in the society's transformation and in building the material-technical basis for socialism.

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We are fully convinced that the relations of cooperation and friendship between our parties and countries will continue to deepen and develop on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights and international solidarity to benefit the Romanian and Mongolian peoples and the general cause of socialism and peace.

On the national day of the Mongolian People's Republic we wish the communists and all Mongolian people to record great, new successes in implementing the 12th MPRP Congress decisions, in building the new society on friendly Mongolia's soil and in the struggle for peace, international cooperation and socialism.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

PRC CONGRESS VICE CHAIRMAN RECEIVES AMBASSADOR DUMITRESCU

AUL21140Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 12 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress Ulanfu received the credentials of Comrade Florea Dumitrescu, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the PRC, in Peking today. On this occasion the Romanian ambassador conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council, and to Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

Thanking the ambassador for the message, Comrade Ulanfu asked that warm greetings and best wishes be conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, on behalf of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and Comrade Yeh Chien-ying.

After the presentation ceremony the sides had a talk which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality. During the talks the two sides highlighted the consistent development of Romanian-PRC relations and the broad prospects opened by the recent visit to China by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, for continuously deepening and expanding friendly relations of manifold cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

BRIEFS

SED AKTIVISTS VISIT--A delegation of the SED Central Auditing Commission led by commission chairman Kurt Seibt visited Romania for an exchange of experience 3-8 July 1978 at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The delegation conducted talks with the RCP Central Auditing Commission, at the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy, the Constanta County RCP Committee and visited economic and sociocultural units in Bucharest and Constanta County. At the end of the visit the delegation was received by Comrade Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. The ensuing talk, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Vasile Vilcu, RCP Central Auditing Commission chairman. Ekkehard Riechel, GDR charge d'affaires to Bucharest, was also present. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Jul 78 p 5 AU]

CURA'S PRENSA LATINA CHIDED ON NONALINEMENT STANCE

AUI11531Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jul 78 p 3 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "Topics of the Belgrade Meeting: Unity and Action Capability of Nonaligned Countries"]

[Text] The complicated and grave world situation demands of all peace-loving and progressive forces not only an exceptional vigilance but also a rather extraordinary flexibility and activity in preventing everything that leads to a further worsening of the situation and to threats of new war conflicts.

The nonaligned countries have a special responsibility in this respect, and their activity in this direction has already won them the general recognition of the peace-loving international public. After all, the struggle for relaxation of tension, for peaceful settlement of unsolved problems and for advancement of the cause of independence and of other age-old ideals of mankind is in the very nature of nonalignment and was part of the basic motives for organization of the movement in 1961, at the Belgrade conference.

This is as important today as it was 15 to 20 years ago, at the height of the cold war, because very little has changed in basic causes of international tension, and in concepts and relationships of bloc policy. Today, this is of even greater importance for the nonaligned world in light of alarming new circumstances which have led, among other things, to mutual conflicts between nonaligned countries, something in which the blocs find their own interests and which they frequently incite with open interference.

In considering this peace-loving activity, this basic strategy of insuring peaceful settlement of disputes and lasting peace, the nonaligned countries are usually confronted with a bloc blockade--that is, with the dangers and conflicts of bloc policy. This, in a certain manner, determines the orientation of the nonaligned countries and assigns them quite a definite place and role in relation to the bloc-based deterioration of relations, not in the sense of an antagonism, but rather in the sense of promoting detente and other positive trends--disarmament and cooperation--both between the blocs, as well as in relations among all countries, big and small, rich and developing.

An intensified bloc confrontation and its extension to some nonaligned countries and to undermining the unity, solidarity and cooperation among nonaligned countries represent a very strongly pronounced negative phenomenon in this process of struggle for peace and against further deterioration of relations.

In this context, the unity and action capability of nonaligned countries today assume, more than ever before, vital importance and priority in all deliberations of these countries and, thus, at the forthcoming ministerial conference in Belgrade as well. The unity and action are not only linked to the founding of the movement, but are also the basic prerequisites for the activity of nonaligned countries, just as the independent and non-bloc character of the movement also form such a prerequisite.

In view of these circumstances, confirmation and strengthening of the identity of the movement is of very great importance today, be it with regard to its non-bloc character (the movement was formed as an alternative to the bloc formations), or with regard to confirmation of its basic principles, which have become the property of a majority of mankind, principles such as independence, sovereignty, freedom, equality and opposition to all forms of force, interference and domination from any position. This presupposes not only a tolerance for, but also an acceptance of differences among the nonaligned countries, in regard to both their sociopolitical systems and to some special interests of many of these countries.

At the same time, this is also the only way of strengthening the cause of progress in the world, the prerequisite for this being the independence of every country rather than any "happiness brought" from outside, or the imposition of someone's influence, even by use of arms.

In this light, the views of certain organs, such as the Havana PRENSA LATINA (of 6 July), are unacceptable --organs which, it is true, speak against destruction of the unity of nonaligned countries from outside, but at the same time, advocate certain solutions which are unacceptable for nonaligned countries, even their alliance with one of the blocs. And what is more, PRENSA LATINA concludes that someone ("certain theoreticians"), "under the pretext of the so-called 'independence' and 'equal distance' of the nonaligned countries from the two blocs, in fact aspires to turn the nonaligned countries against the socialist camp."

His wrong approach to this entire complex of topics has led the author of this article to wrong conclusions. Proceeding from bloc division and from the bloc definition of progressiveness, it is difficult to avoid the bloc characterization of all and of everything which does not take the same positions. It is not a question of measuring the distance of the nonaligned countries from the blocs, or of turning the movement of non-aligned countries against one of them, but rather a question of the struggle against the phenomena of bloc policy, against interference and hegemonism, which threaten both world peace and the unity of nonaligned countries.

In any event, the independence of nonaligned countries and their rejection of alliances or of "shields" cannot be characterized as an imperialist intrigue or as a counterrevolutionary conspiracy. This is either an expression of a lack of understanding of the spirit, letter and practice of nonaligned countries, or an act of providing grist to the mill of those who are trying to destroy the unity of nonaligned countries and jeopardize all of the great achievements of the movement of nonaligned countries in international life. No one has either the right or the reason to add or subtract anything from the basic principles of the movement--the struggle for independence and equality of peoples and countries, for a democratic, international political and international cooperation [as published], for the unity and action capability of the movement as a peace-loving, humanistic progressive alternative for troubled and threatened mankind.

This is Tito's basic message, delivered in recent days from Tjentiste and is the only road to peace, security, social progress and socialism, something which is supported by the entire Yugoslav public.

SUNDIC DISCUSSES PROSPECTS FOR SALT II AGREEMENT

LD121830Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] As we have reported, Andrey Gromyko and Cyrus Vance, foreign affairs representatives of the USSR and the United States, today in Geneva began yet another round of talks on the limitation of strategic weapons, SALT II. The first talks were held in the U.S. mission; this afternoon, the ministers are again meeting in the U.S. mission. Both ministers are adhering to the principles of the strictest possible discretion regarding the content of the talks. In contrast to their earlier meeting in Moscow and Washington, this time they made no statement to journalists before the meeting. Journalists and film cameramen were only allowed into the hall to register the start of the conference. Milika Sundic comments on what can be expected of these talks;

A few days ago, when President Carter said in an interview to TIME magazine that relations between the United States and the USSR were stable, and that the signing of a new agreement on the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons could be expected soon, many asked themselves to what extent Carter's predictions for the Geneva meeting between Gromyko and Vance were justified, given the true state of Soviet-U.S. relations. Let us recall that the United States only yesterday warned the USSR that the trials of dissidents in Moscow and Kaluga would have a negative effect on the Geneva dialog and on relations between the two countries as a whole. Cyrus Vance, it is true, said before his departure for Geneva that an agreement with the USSR should not be conditional on dissident trials, thus to some extent correcting the U.S. warning to Moscow of 2 days ago. However, Vance also believes that the trials of the dissidents Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg will have a negative effect on the climate of relations between the two countries, and will represent a hindrance to further progress in their cooperation. The fact that the head of the State Department excepted the negotiations on a new agreement on limitation of strategic nuclear weapons from other problems dividing Moscow and Washington suggests the conclusion that the Geneva Gromyko-Vance talks will not be in vain, and that a certain advance may be expected in progress toward achieving an agreement.

Of course, everything depends on what Gromyko and Vance have brought with them to Geneva, and on the contents of Carter's message to Brezhnev, which Vance is bringing. Influential factors in the United States, for example, continue to speak for the thesis that a new agreement on limitation of strategic nuclear weapons will have to be dearly bought, having in mind here political concessions, ranging from a change in Soviet behavior in other territories to a less severe standpoint regarding dissidents. Whenever it was necessary, the U.S. Government has taken refuge behind such pressures, and explained its actions as resulting from them, frequently succeeding in this, depending on the degree of Soviet interest in concluding certain agreements with the United States. However, as far as an agreement on limitation of strategic nuclear weapons is concerned, an agreement to which exceptional importance is attributed in Moscow, the Soviet Government has frequently emphasized that it would accept no concessions which would mean a change in the existing balance of forces. In other spheres, though, there have been, and probably will continue to be, concessions on the principle of reciprocity. This is, anyway, a characteristic feature of the behavior of both superpowers. Even if the Geneva Gromyko-Vance meeting does not mark a crossroads in SALT II negotiations, it is hardly likely, as Helmut Schmidt, the West German chancellor, has incidentally said, that the United States and the USSR will gamble with detente. The haggling between the two superpowers may be both tough and long, as is the case with the Vienna negotiations between the two blocs, but despite this, the impression reigns that a SALT II agreement is not far off. True, that which SALT II envisages has already to a certain extent been exceeded, for SALT I did not slow the arms race. However, despite this, the achievement of a new agreement would have a positive effect, for it would have encouraged new steps in the direction of disarmament along the lines of the decisions adopted a while ago by the UN General Assembly. Of course, the problem of broader involvement of the international community remains, for practice has shown that bloc approaches to the solution of major international problems are no guarantee that these problems will be solved in the correct way. However, there are few prospects for any change in the conduct of the superpowers in the near future.

TITO SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL

AU130900Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP]:

"On the occasion of the national day of the MPR, it is with special pleasure that, on behalf of the peoples of Yugoslavia, the SFRY Presidency, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and on my own behalf, I send to you, to the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, the Central Committee of the MPRP and the friendly Mongolian people, cordial congratulations and best wishes for further successes in the building of socialism in the MPR.

"I am pleased that I am able to note on this occasion, too, that friendly relations and cooperation between our two socialist countries, as well as between the LCY and the MPRP, are successfully developing and advancing.

"I am convinced that the further strengthening of friendly cooperation is in the mutual interest of our peoples and that it constitutes a contribution to equal cooperation, socialism and peace in the world."

AUSTRIAN INTERIOR MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH MARGAN

LD122112Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1911 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Ivo Margan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Erwin Lanc, Austrian minister of the interior, who was visiting our country at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. Talks were held on cooperation and on joint efforts by the two countries in internal affairs, concerning many aspects of this activity, particularly topical questions of security in which both countries have special interest; on cooperation in crushing certain forms of crime; and, particularly, on developing cooperation and exertion of joint efforts in the struggle against all forms of terrorism. Other opportunities for cooperation on this level were also examined. The talks were attended by Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs; and Dr Helmut Liedermann, Austrian ambassador to the SFRY.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the readiness of each to undertake mutual cooperation, frank talks, and with the unanimity of views on the issues discussed.

Departs 12 July

LD121905Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1819 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jul, TANJUG--A delegation of the Austrian Ministry for Internal Affairs left Belgrade today. The delegation, headed by Federal Minister Erwin Lanc, held talks with representatives of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs on suppression of terrorism and other forms of crime, the development of passenger traffic across the Yugoslav-Austrian border, and on other questions as well.

LIBYA'S JABIR HOLDS TALKS WITH LJUBICIC 12 JULY

LD122324Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Libyan and Yugoslav delegations held a session of official talks today on development and coordination of existing cooperation between the two countries. The Libyan side in the talks, which were held at a military camp near Belgrade, was headed by Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir and the Yugoslav side by the Yugoslav defense secretary. Members of both delegations took part in the talks.

At the start of the session, the Yugoslav defense secretary delivered a speech in which he expressed his country's satisfaction with development of cooperation between the two countries and praised the meeting held between the two countries at various levels. He said that these meetings have been useful because they have been based on the trust present on both sides. The Yugoslav secretary expressed his country's readiness to provide all possibilities for cooperation with the Jamahiriyyah.

Then Brother Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir delivered a speech in which he praised the development of relations and the efforts made to consolidate cooperation between the two countries. He said that relations between the two countries are taking on a developed form, and that this stems from the capability and mutual desire of both countries to develop their relations, which are built on sound foundations.

In addition, Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir and his accompanying delegation attended a luncheon given in his honor by the Yugoslav defense secretary. It was also attended by the Libyan charge d'affaires in Yugoslavia and senior officers of the Yugoslav Army. Earlier, Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir visited an exhibition of military equipment in Belgrade, where he was accompanied by the Yugoslav defense secretary and his deputy.

YUGOSLAV-SPANISH TALKS ON TRADE COOPERATION NOTED

LD121756Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1655 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 12 (TANJUG)--Underlining the political importance attached by Yugoslavia and Spain to the strengthening of relations, and aware of the mutual interest in accelerating the development of trade, industrial coproduction and comprehensive cooperation in other domains, the two sides agree to invest efforts and take measures in order to attain these goals as soon as possible. This was stressed today in the joint communique on the talks between Yugoslav Federal Executive Council member and federal secretary of foreign trade, Metod Rotar, and Spanish Minister of Trade and Tourism Garcia Diez.

A meeting this year of the mixed commission was agreed upon, as was to increase participation in fairs. It was also agreed to encourage broader exchange of commercial delegations and business economists with the aim of obtaining better mutual knowledge of the markets and defining concrete possibilities for import, exports and other forms of bilateral economic cooperation and cooperation on third markets.

During the visit to Yugoslavia of Spanish Minister of Trade and Tourism Garcia Diez, agreement on cooperation in tourism between Yugoslavia and Spain was signed which will be mutually beneficial in terms of the exchange of experience and cooperation in this field.

Minister Garcia Diez expressed gratitude for the cordial reception he was extended in Yugoslavia. He invited Yugoslav Federal Secretaries Metod Rotar and Imer Pulja to officially visit Spain. The invitation was gladly accepted.

Minister Garcia Diez left Yugoslavia today.

REAR ADMIRAL IN SYRIA, DISCUSSES COOPERATION

LD130332Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Al Ladhiqiyah, July 12, (TANJUG)--After a four-day visit to Al Ladhiqiyah, the Yugoslav naval training ship "Galeb" left this biggest Syrian port.

During the visit to Al Ladhqiyyah, Rear Admiral of the Yugoslav Navy Pero Bogunovic had talks with the commander of the Syrian Navy Vice Admiral Fadil Husain and his assistant, Rear Admiral Muhammad Alwimud, and other associates on the possibility of further developing (?relations) and cooperation between the navies of the two non-aligned countries. The Yugoslav rear admiral also met Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party (Ba'th) Zahari, as well as Al Ladhqiyyah's mayor Munir Ehan.

COOPERATION IN TOURISM WITH ITALY TO INCREASE

LD121914Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 11 (TANJUG)--The Italian province of Lazio and Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia, in which the two countries' capitals--Rome and Belgrade--are located, have a great deal in common, and I therefore propose Lazio and Serbia be fraternized, has said Gide Verlese, the Lazio provincial ~~secretary for tourism and culture~~, in addressing Yugoslav newsmen in the international press centre in Belgrade.

Speaking of possibilities for tourist and cultural cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy, Verlese announced that the Italian National Tourist Organization (ENIT) will soon open tourist offices in Yugoslavia. This is necessary, especially in view of the fact that Yugoslavia already has its tourist offices in Rome and Milan.

Recalling the last year "month of Yugoslav culture" in Rome, director of the "ITALJUG" review, Luigi Saporito, said that the participation of Lazio folk dance and songs troupes at the Zagreb international festival and the representation of Italian tourism at this autumn's Zagreb grand fair will only be the beginning of Italy's answer to the month of Yugoslav culture in Rome. The participation of the town of Tolfi (Lazio) in the "games of no borders" event, this evening in Zemun, will certainly contribute to better acquaintance of the two neighbourly and friendly countries.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH DJIBOUTI

LD130524Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1751 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Paris, July 12 (TANJUG)--A document has been signed in Paris on the establishment of diplomatic relations at the level of embassies between Yugoslavia and the Republic of Djibouti. On this occasion, a press release has been made public underlining that by establishing diplomatic relations the Governments of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Djibouti confirm the wish to promote and expand friendly relations, establish more effective bilateral cooperation and contribute to better understanding between the peoples of their countries.

The document on the establishment of diplomatic relations was formally signed at the Yugoslav Embassy in Paris by Yugoslav Ambassador to France Radomir Radovic and the ambassador of the Republic of Djibouti to France, Ahmeiprahim Abdi.

SFRY: NEW MEMBERS ELECTED TO COUNCIL OF FEDERATION

LD112052Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--As proposed by the SFRY Presidency, the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly today elected new members to the Council of the Federation.

The following were elected members of the Council of the Federation: from Macedonia, Risto Bajalski and Kiro Gligorov; from Slovenia, Dr. Jozse Vilfan; from Serbia, Milija Radovanovic, Dusan Djurdjic, Vojin Bajovic and Velibor Lujic; from Croatia, Marko Belinic, Boris Bakrac, Dr. Josip Hrnecvic and Miroslav Krleza; from Montenegro, Peko Dapcevic, Milorad Zoric, Radomir Komatina, Vlador Bozovic and Vukalica Milutinov-Djedo, and from Kosovo, Milan Krtolica. Due to new duties which are irreconcilable with the function of a member of the Council of the Federation, it was agreed to absolve the following members of the Council of the Federation of their duties: Veselinka Malinska, Viktor Abvelj, Ida Sabo and Mehmed Malici.

ASSEMBLY DEBATES FOREIGN AFFAIRS, LEGAL REFORMS

LD121000Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--After the speech by the federal secretary for foreign affairs, the Federal Chamber held a debate at a separate session on activities of the movement of non-aligned countries under present international conditions and on preparations for the forthcoming conference of nonaligned countries' foreign ministers in Belgrade.

The first speaker, Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the foreign affairs committee and its liaison, told the Federal Chamber about work done by the committee during sessions devoted to consideration of themes in the sphere of nonaligned countries' international relations and activities. Dizdarevic stated, among other things, that the committee had pointed out the significance of economic questions as a powerful factor of unity and cohesion in the nonaligned movement. A number of nonaligned countries were demanding that more space and attention be paid in the movement's activities to economic problems. It is a fact, Dizdarevic said, that not enough has been done to implement the Colombo decisions, that the majority of international economic conferences, especially the north-south conference in Paris, have ended unsuccessfully and that there is growing resistance to establishment of the new international economic order. The developed world is imposing its own solutions in the economic field and is extending so-called elective economic aid to certain countries as a method of exerting pressure.

Dizdarevic also recalled the discussion held at the joint session of the foreign affairs committee of the Federal Chamber and the committee for economic relations with foreign countries of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, when the two committees expressed the view that the Yugoslav delegation at the forthcoming meeting in Belgrade could--proceeding from the constitutional rights and freedoms enjoyed by SFRY citizens--say considerably more about problems of human rights and their treatment in international relations, separating this issue from interbloc confrontations. It was also proposed that the role of the coordination bureau of nonaligned countries should be defined in greater detail, in order to safeguard the principle that the bureau is an operational body which coordinates work between meetings, but does not represent a forum which may introduce any new practice not specified at a summit conference. This organ may not assume the character of a closed body or substitute for the ministerial conference of all nonaligned countries.

At the end of the debate, the Federal Chamber adopted conclusions outlining attitudes on ways to promote cooperation among nonaligned countries and to strengthen their unity and solidarity, on methods to further consolidate the movement as an increasingly influential, independent and autonomous factor in international relations, and on ways to settle disputes between nonaligned countries by peaceful means, without foreign interference, threats or use of force. The Federal Chamber believes that the present serious and complex international situation calls for united efforts, not only on the part of nonaligned countries, but on the part of all peace-loving forces of the world as well, with the aim of launching a broad international action to stop the dangerous development of international relations. In this connection, the Federal Chamber pointed out the significance of the appeal addressed by President Tito during his recent speech on the Sutjeska to all peace-loving forces of the world.

The conclusions stress the need to intensify all forms of cooperation among nonaligned and developing countries. The conclusions note that, in this stage of development of the nonaligned movement, it is of exceptional importance to implement the action programs of cooperation and other decisions of the fifth conference in Colombo. The Federal Chamber also points out the need to step up activity aimed at further affirmation of the nonaligned movement as an increasingly influential factor in international relations, which strives consistently for progressive alteration and democratization of the entire economic and political scope of international relations, for preservation of the authenticity and orientation of the nonaligned movement, which rejects the division of the world into blocs and opposes all attempts to maintain the old, or establish new spheres of influence, and which is consistently struggling against imperialism, hegemonism and all forms of foreign domination. This orientation is considered to be the nonaligned countries' effective weapon in their struggle for further strengthening their national independence, freedom and autonomy.

In the view of the Federal Chamber, one of today's primary tasks is to offer resolute resistance to attempts to divide nonaligned countries on various grounds and to undermine their unity by intensifying old inherited differences or creating new differences between them, as well as to enable the nonaligned movement to find ways and methods of contributing, more than in the past, toward efforts to put an end to armed conflicts between nonaligned countries and to see that disputes between them are solved in a peaceful manner.

In this connection, great significance is attached to the task which the SFRY delegation, together with other nonaligned countries, will face at the forthcoming ministerial conference in Belgrade, with regard to defining principles, methods and means involved in extending all kinds of good services to nonaligned countries involved in disputes, with the aim of overcoming such disputes and settling them in a peaceful manner.

Speaking at the session of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly about constitutional reform and problems in administration of justice, Luka Banovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for justice and general administration, stressed that constitutional reform is a continuing and complete process in the fundamental alteration of contents and methods of work of the judiciary organs, in keeping with everything that is new both in our society and in social relations based on socialist self-management.

Despite occasional shortcomings in the judiciary, the vast majority of cadres at work in judiciary organs are capable, in Luka Banovic's view, of performing their responsible tasks efficiently and are firmly oriented, ideologically and politically, toward socialist self-management. This provides a guarantee that the process of constitutional transformation of administration of justice will be successfully carried out, in keeping with the demands and needs of our self-managing socialist society.

The Federal Chamber adopted the view that very significant changes have taken place in the field of administration of justice, in keeping with the SFRY Constitution and the constitutions of the socialist republics and provinces since the promulgation of the SFRY Constitution and the constitutions of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces. The chamber drew particular attention to the need to secure the necessary conditions for further development of the courts of associated labor and other self-managing judiciary forms.

On the proposal of the council for questions of social order, the Federal Chamber announced its decision on the election of Mirko Popovic as president of this council. The delegates also approved the decision of the Federal Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy to appoint Dr Ivo Perisin as president of that council.

Dusan Bogdanov, delegate in the Federal Chamber, was elected chairman of the SFRY Assembly commission which will monitor implementation of the law on associated labor, and 22 delegates of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly were elected members of the same commission.

Delegates also elected 22 judge-jurors of the federal court.

Bozidar Brajovic, federal court judge, was appointed chairman of the commission for the election and recall of delegates in the Federal Chamber.

The Federal Chamber also appointed Stefan Horvat, president of the municipal court in Murska Sobota, as deputy federal public prosecutor.

Drasko Jurisic, hitherto acting deputy federal secretary for internal affairs, was appointed by Federal Chamber delegates deputy federal secretary for internal affairs. Dusan Stepano Stepancev, hitherto director general of the Toza Markovic building materials factory in Kikinda, was appointed deputy federal secretary for foreign trade. Gojko Prodanic, hitherto deputy chairman of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications, was appointed deputy federal secretary for justice and general administration. Hasan Siljak, hitherto minister plenipotentiary and adviser on economic affairs in the SFRY Embassy in Moscow, was appointed deputy chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry. Branko Jovanovic, hitherto republican secretary for agriculture, forestry and water resources of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, was appointed deputy chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture. Avdo Zvonic, hitherto deputy chairman of the Federal Committee for Economic Cooperation With Developing Countries, was appointed deputy chairman of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications.

At its session today, the Federal Chamber also passed a decision on the establishment, terms of reference and composition of a commission for monitoring adherence to the standing order of the SFRY Assembly and a commission for monitoring adherence to the standing order of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES NONALIGNED MOVEMENT, DISARMAMENT

LD121832Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 12, (TANJUG)--A session of the Presidency of Yugoslavia was held here today, chaired by Vice President Fadil Hodza and with top officials of the federation participating.

The Presidency considered and adopted a report of Yugoslavia's delegation to the non-aligned coordinating bureau ministerial session of May this year in Havana.

The session also considered information on the preparations for the full ministerial conference of non-aligned countries, to be held July 25 to 29 this year in Belgrade.

The course of preparations thus far was positively assessed and the belief expressed that the coming Belgrade ministerial conference will contribute to strengthening the unity of non-aligned countries and action capacity of the non-aligned movement in its struggle for the democratization of international relations and against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, hegemony and all other forms of foreign domination.

It was underlined that the ministerial conference of non-aligned countries also provides an opportunity to identify the way in which the non-aligned movement can contribute to the peaceful settling of disputes among certain non-aligned countries. This would contribute, the Presidency of Yugoslavia assesses, to a more effective action of the movement in the main fields of its activity--further international relaxation, the securing of peace and security for all countries and peoples, the establishment of a new international economic order and the abolishment of the remains of colonialism, officially in its racial discrimination and apartheid regimes form.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia established that the non-aligned movement has always been capable of overcoming all resistance, pressures and difficulties while constantly growing and strengthening its role of an independent factor engaged in solving major problems of the world today. The Presidency of Yugoslavia is convinced that the Belgrade conference will re-affirm the movement's identity and commitments, its democratic character and anti-bloc substance.

The session considered a report on the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and approved the activity of the Yugoslav delegation which took part in it. The Presidency of Yugoslavia considers the special session to be a very important result of the initiative and engagement of the non-aligned countries in the field of disarmament, which were launched as far back as at the 1961 [word indistinct] conference of the nonaligned.

At the session it was emphasized that the adoption of the concluding document which covers a declaration, a programme for action and a mechanism for negotiation on disarmament, is a positive outcome, for it enables a greater participation of the United Nations and all countries in the solution of one of the most important present-day problems. The Presidency of Yugoslavia considers that fundamental approaches and the most important problems of the non-aligned countries are accepted in the decisions and positions of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, by which more-favourable conditions have been created for the strengthening of the UN role and the continuity secured of the broadest engagement of the member states and the entire international community in halting the armament race and beginning of the process of real disarmament.

However, the Presidency noted that the results of the special session on some important questions were not up to the expectations. This relates especially to nuclear disarmament and the ban of the use of this weapon, as well as other measures which would enable the achievement of a substantive progress in slowing down the pace of armament.

BRIEFS

DJURANOVIC MEETS NEW ENVOYS--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, yesterday received Francisco Gonzalez, newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Venezuela to the SFRY, and Maung Aung, newly appointed ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, in separate protocol visits. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jun 78 p 4 AU]

LIBYAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, the day before yesterday received Ibrahim Muhammad al-Bashari, ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the SFRY, in a farewell visit and presented him the Order of Yugoslav Flag with Ribbon, awarded to the ambassador by President Tito "for his merits in the development and strengthening of peaceful cooperation and friendly relations" between the two countries. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jun 78 p 4 AU]

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